1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
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5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
6	v. Docket No. 5:09-CR-216-FL
7	DANIEL PATRICK BOYD  New Bern, North Carolina August 24, 2012
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10	TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING BEFORE
11	THE HONORABLE LOUISE W. FLANAGAN, DISTRICT JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
12	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
13	
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25	Recorded stenographically by machine shorthand. Transcript produced by computer-assisted technology.

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     (Appearances, Continued)
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## PROCEEDINGS 1 2 (The following proceedings were held at the United States Courthouse, 413 Middle Street, New Bern, North 3 Carolina, before the Honorable Louise W. Flanagan, 4 5 District Judge, for the Eastern District of North 6 Carolina, on August 24, 2012, at 3:46 p.m.) 7 (Attorneys Bowler and Kellhofer are present for the Attorneys Godwin and Graves are present for 8 government. 9 the defendant. The defendant is present.) 10 11 All right, let the record reflect THE COURT: 12 Mr. Boyd's here and present with counsel. 13 government's represented, as well. 14 Who will be speaking primarily for Mr. Boyd? Ms. Godwin? 15 16 MS. GODWIN: Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Have you had enough time to 18 review the presentence report and talk with Mr. Boyd to be 19 ready today? 20 I have, your Honor. MS. GODWIN: 21 THE COURT: I've read the -- the psychological reports that were contributed. I believe I saw Dr. Corvin 22 2.3 out there. Are you anticipating calling any witnesses? 24 MS. GODWIN: Your Honor, Dr. Corvin and 25 Dr. Hilkey are here, and they are available to the Court

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in the event that the Court had any questions for them,
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    particularly about Mr. Boyd's mental and emotional health.
                            Well, I have read the memorandum,
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                THE COURT:
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    I've read the doctors' reports, but I certainly don't want
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    to, while we're starting later than you might have
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    thought, preclude you from departing from your manner of
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    presentation.
           If you -- if you didn't plan on calling them, I
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 9
    don't think it will be necessary for me to ask them
    questions based on my understanding of their writings.
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    feel pretty confident I understand their positions.
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           But if you want to call them and develop anything
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    else, I'm not going to tell you you can't.
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               MS. GODWIN: I understand, your Honor, and we
    did not anticipate calling --
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                THE COURT: Okay.
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               MS. GODWIN: -- them, unless the Court had
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    questions.
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                THE COURT:
                            Okay.
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           Mr. Boyd, I read your letter that just came in, and
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    I read other letters, as well, including from Dylan and
22
    neighbors and other family members. So, I have benefit of
    this information.
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           But I turn your attention and mine to the
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    presentence report. There are no objections, per se.
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Have you had enough time to review this report and talk
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    with your lawyers to be ready for sentencing?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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           Bnow, with respect to the government's motion, is
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    that going to be requested to be heard under seal in the
 7
    confidence of a closed courtroom, or not?
               MR. BOWLER:
                             No. There is one small matter at
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 9
    some point we'd like to just very briefly approach the
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    bench with, your Honor.
11
                          Okay.
               THE COURT:
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               MR. BOWLER: But the 5K, itself, we don't think
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    so.
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                THE COURT: All right. With the court reporter
    coming to the side, I'll invite counsel forward.
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17
           (Sealed sidebar proceedings appear under separate
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    cover.)
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                            I have familiarity with the offense
                THE COURT:
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    conduct at issue, having presided now over two trials for
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    approximately a total of ten weeks, all together. And I
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    have in your case considered especially what the Probation
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    Office has presented here and reflected on the trials, and
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    also on your trial testimony that's been received now
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twice.

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I'm familiar with your family background, your health, your education, substance-abuse issues, your prior contacts with the criminal justice system.

You find yourself, at the start, in that favorable category of a I. By application of the terrorism enhancement, though, you move very immediately to the criminal history category of a VI.

I've reviewed all of this information and note for the record the Court receives the following advice from the sentencing guidelines. And the guidelines are advisory. They're not mandatory. The Court is required to consider their advice, but then moves towards the factors set forth in 18 United States Code, Section 3553, with benefit of the advice of the guidelines, which, in this case, is a term of imprisonment of life, and considers the need for the sentence to promote respect for the law, to discourage this type of conduct, to protect the public, and to provide any needed treatment or care when reflecting on the overarching nature of the offenses at issue and the history that a defendant brings into the courtroom.

Count 1 carries with it a maximum term of imprisonment of 15 months. The advice of the guidelines is capped by that, 180 months -- 15 years, 180 months.

Count 2 carries with it a maximum term of 1 2 imprisonment of life, and, as noted, the advice of the quidelines is a life sentence. 3 You're not eligible for probation. Your behavior 5 can be supervised for up to five years on Count 2 and 6 three years on Count 1. 7 The fine could be as much as a quarter-of-a-million The guidelines suggest a range of between 25,000 8 9 to 250,000. And there's a \$200 special assessment. 10 You are charged with many other crimes: You are 11 charged with conspiracy to commit murder on Quantico in 12 northern Virginia; you are charged with firearms 1.3 violations. 14 The government has agreed today to dismiss all of these remaining counts, Counts 3 through 11, at 15 16 sentencing. And both parties agree that a downward 17 adjustment for acceptance of responsibility is 18 appropriate. The offense level stands at a 43. 19 20 Now, what else would you have me take up and 21 consider? I believe you have a motion? 2.2 MS. GODWIN: Yes, your Honor. We had, I think, explained how Mr. Boyd found himself in this courtroom as 2.3 24 thoroughly as we could in the sentencing memorandum.

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I do think that he has a very unique family history.

He's got a very unique personality and mental health structure that did leave him particularly vulnerable to 3 being seduced by the extremism.

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He started out in life with a very chaotic, unpleasant childhood. And his first experience with Islam was through a step-father, and then, later, it was an opportunity for him, as we expressed in the memo, I think, to try to make peace with both his Muslim step-father and his patriotic military father.

It's difficult to talk about Mr. Boyd without a great deal of emotion because the experience that Ms. Graves and I have had with Mr. Boyd is undoubtedly the most intimate attorney-client privilege experience I've had.

I can tell you that when we first met Mr. Boyd, he was very much the Mr. Boyd that we had heard on the audio. And Ms. Graves and I found that gentleman to be particularly challenging to help. And he told us one day when we came, please don't dread me. And he knew we did, I think, dread the challenging interchanges we had.

Over the course of three years, we have argued with Mr. Boyd; we have debated with Mr. Boyd; we have shared and explored the spirituality of life and different religions; we have, at times, laughed with Mr. Boyd.

But we have also grieved with Mr. Boyd.

tapped into what I believe is the true Daniel Boyd, the one that never had a chance, that was fighting to have a chance, that was trying to find himself when he left home and met Sabrina. The Daniel Boyd that was so desperate for approval from the patriarchs in his family; that got swept up in the romanticism of Abdullah Azzam; that went on his great adventure as a young man seeking heroism on the battlefield, to be seen with honor in his parents' eyes; that got to a strange land that he describes as recently as yesterday, in talking with some members of the government, as a very romantic, exciting experience -going into Pakistan and describing the smells and the change in the environment and the culture and the nature of the people. And, looking back, recognizing -recognizing the seeds of a strange theology that was being planted within him that has caused him so much conflict over the course of his life.

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There was a core Daniel Boyd that was very uncomfortable with the pressure from the theology, and he found his way back to the United States and left the pressure of that theology in the style that he had adopted, that most problems in his life were to run.

He and his wife left the Boston area because of the pressures from the Islamic community on the great

Saifullah; you know, the white American freedom-fighter

that stood with them, and the expectation that he would continue to be a warrior with them.

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He reared beautiful children. Beautiful children. You've seen two of his sons in this courtroom before you and have had some interaction with them. He's got a daughter and a son that are here today. And I can assure you they are equally as beautiful.

I listened as Myron -- Mr. Hill and Mr. Zeszotarski spoke so passionately and emotionally on behalf of those two young men, and it's those same qualities that endeared them to their counsel that we have experienced with Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Boyd, over time, became somebody that was actually in direct conflict with what I would believe his true character and nature are. There are a lot of reasons that that happened to him. But there was a time -- and he recalls it as being the happiest days of his life and his family's life, a ten-year window when he had stepped away from the Islamic religion.

He's not asking me to do this and he's not here doing this. We're not in any way trying to condemn the religion, itself. He will tell you that 95% of what he had been exposed to in the Islamic religion was a beautiful thing, and it was that beautiful thing that drew him to the religion as a place to seek peace and serenity

and comfort, particularly in his times of stress and need, which have been a great many number of times in his life.

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But he says you've got this 95%, and then there's a 5% place where the extremists work that brings the bad, that brings the dark and brings the oppressive. And he got to a place where he couldn't distinguish how do you keep the good and not get the bad. And the more he — he tried to make peace with those two places in that theology when stress is place on him.

He would leave the religion, and then something would happen and he would come back. And he was held up in great regard do to his courage in going to fight as a young man in this, and this Saifullah persona was a place that he could go to when he felt inadequate, when he felt like his life was failing.

It was a psychological and emotional vulnerability he had, largely due to the way he was raised and the experiences and the hardships he had.

And, ultimately, when he came back into the religion again and got so overwhelmed and consumed with the extremism, it had been after a series of very -- very difficult things. He had almost died from hepatitis-C. He had been taking very serious drugs that his family had told you in their letters were changing the way he acted and thought and behaved. And, at the same time he had,

right on the heels of that, this experience with his father. And then, of course, we know about the loss of his son.

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I thought, when I heard the lawyers talking about a friend who had written a letter on behalf of the sons, noting a change in their appearance after they left school and had come home, and, you know, Daniel was pressing everyone into this very rigid, extreme place. Daniel's clothing had become that way. Daniel's appearance had become that way.

Over the years, you could see, because of the -- of the consistency of the surveillance -- you could see the decline in this man. And he didn't understand what was happening to him. His family didn't understand what was happening to him. And when he reached out to the people in the Islamic community that he would go to, they were not steering him away from -- from what he believed -- from what he was coming to believe.

He sees the FBI's arrest of him as an intervention. He believes that but for their timely arrest of him he could have, and would have, perhaps, destroyed his whole family.

I can tell you, in working with him and going back through this audio, it's just been an extraordinarily painful and humiliating experience for him, and he could

only take it in small pieces.

When Drs. Hilkey and Corvin showed up to see him, he very desperately wanted to understand how he could get himself into such a frame of mind to say and do and behave in the way that he had, and it was like watching a man gasping for air while he's drowning. He was hungry for understanding. He needed understanding. And it was painful.

I've heard about how people develop psychological defenses against the pain they're feeling in their lives. I'm sure we all do that at various places on the spectrum. But Mr. Boyd had done that in such an almost impenetrable way with this persona and adopting a different manner of speaking, and keeping people around him, and delving deeper and deeper and deeper into another — another place in life and in time and in the world, and to watch him work through that has been a remarkable experience.

And it is very much like peeling a layer, you know, off of an onion every day, every day, every day, little by little by little, until finally we begin to see the Daniel that we have here in this courtroom.

He's made a -- just a -- I've never seen anyone in my career as an attorney -- and I've been reflecting on outside of just my career focus -- but I don't know that I've seen anyone work so very hard to find their way back

into a true and clear way of thinking.

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He has searched his soul spiritually. He has worked hard legally in his cooperation efforts and in trying to understand where he's at, and working as a witness in the case, and working with his sons. That helped him come to the right place. And the work he's done emotionally and psychologically has just been extraordinary.

And I would ask the Court to consider those things in a departure. I do think he was uniquely vulnerable to this experience, and, to his credit, has worked hard to understand how that happened, and he worked towards repairing the psychological damage in building up a better understanding of how that happened to him so as not to have that vulnerability again in the future.

The doctors will tell you that the progress that he's made psychological in are, in effect, similar to burning a bridge in that he's not likely to go backwards from where he is now, but only forward.

Mr. Boyd would tell you that he can see he's got further to go, but it's not nearly as far as he's been to get to this place.

I would like the Court to give him a substantial and meaningful departure from the guideline range, and, based partly on the mental health vulnerabilities, partly because of the strong, good father he had been before the

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extremism had consumed him and led him, and, ultimately,
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    he led his family astray. And I think the fact that he's
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    got a good prognosis, I think, is important, as well.
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           Certainly, the government will make a recommendation
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    based on his cooperation; but I would like the Court to
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    give strong consideration to these factors, as well.
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                            This is under 5H1.3, a departure
               THE COURT:
    based on mental health and emotional vulnerability?
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 9
               MS. GODWIN:
                             Yes, ma'am.
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               THE COURT:
                           All right. And then considering
    aspects of your argument that don't squarely fit into that
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    category, as a motion for a variance under 3553?
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                             That's correct, your Honor.
               MS. GODWIN:
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay. Well, let's -- as far as a
    basis for departure under the sentencing quidelines, is
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    that the extent of your argument revolving around 5H1.3?
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                            Yes, your Honor.
               MS. GODWIN:
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay. As to that aspect of the
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    defendant's argument, what says the government?
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                             We really don't oppose it, your
               MR. BOWLER:
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    Honor. We think that whatever the reduction ought to be
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    ought to be incorporated within our motion for substantial
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    assistance.
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                           Well, I don't allow it under 5H1.3.
               THE COURT:
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    I don't find the vulnerabilities that have been described
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so exceptional as to warrant a departure.
                                                So, that would
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    be the first step in determining the advice of the
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    quidelines; though I certainly will reflect on it again,
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    his parenting and other aspects under 3553.
                                                  But I think
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    that's where we are.
 6
           But maybe you want to make your motion now before I
    go to 3553 for a departure under the guidelines?
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                                   We thought it most efficient
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               MR. BOWLER:
                             Yes.
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    for us to make a single presentation to the Court as to
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    our position, including the motion for substantial
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    assistance and our ultimate recommendation for a sentence.
12
    But if the Court wants us to bifurcate it --
                            No.
13
                THE COURT:
                                 That would be efficient.
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               MR. BOWLER:
                             Okay. I think it's been -- coming
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    to this point and analyzing what to recommend to the Court
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    and how to describe how we see this defendant's standing
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    in the court's been one of the more difficult, complicated
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    and gut-wrenching experiences any of us have had in a
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    sentencing phase, your Honor. I think very few people
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    make it back from where Mr. Boyd had gone mentally,
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    emotionally, spiritually and in terms of cooperation to
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    that extent.
           My own role in the proceeding, I think, requires me
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    to review first the aggravating factors that are
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    undeniably there and that brought us to this position.
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THE COURT: Well, I — in speaking about the offense conduct, with which I am familiar, the heinousness of Mr. Boyd's actions are extraordinary. I've heard a lot about the family, but I remember Jude Mohammad's mother's testimony in the first trial, and her searing pain, as she learned her son had been launched to Pakistan by Mr. Boyd. And that resonates in this room today, although she's not here to speak.

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I think about the families of the defendants that I've sentenced and the avenues that were opened for these men by Mr. Boyd, and the great damage that was wrought.

None of us know the consequences of his actions fully when he was in Jordan and who really was on the phone when he was summoned to speak to a cleric, or was he speaking to and what did they do with the information that Mr. Boyd provided.

And I think none of us who listened to the news kept moving when we heard that Jude Mohammad was one of the three people supposedly on his way back into America on the 10th anniversary of 9/11 to commit these crimes again. That seems to be nothing more than rumor. But that was in the news.

So, obviously, methods of security and monitoring have been changed. No doubt, the government has spent an untold amount of money in this case. And it all gets back

to the actions of Mr. Boyd.

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So, this case is so very difficult to balance that extraordinary depravity and horror that he inflicted against a man coming full circle, whose sons have been treated by the Court in recognition of what the father did, and received, as you may recall, sentences less than what the government advocated at sentencing.

But I've reflected on the horror that that man had worked in his family to these impressionable children growing up, and what he did to them and the lives that they were leading that he took away.

So, yes, yes, it is a difficult case and a heartfelt case on both sides; but I think it's very appropriate to start with the aggravating factors, and then we'll see where we go.

MR. BOWLER: The government agrees with each and every thing the Court has said, your Honor. And we're well aware of it, and we were aware coming into this. We believe that the Court's perceptions and reactions were as you've described for good reason.

The defendant formed the hub of the conspiracy. I used that in one of the opening statements. Background is a little bit -- I was not involved in this case at its outset, and was inserted in it, and came to understand what that meant better and better as time went by.

The FBI team that put this case together, along with related agencies, was fantastic and patient with me in bringing me fully up to speed, and I appreciate that. My cocounsel has been outstanding.

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He was the center of the focus. He's clearly bringing -- attracting these young men. He's spreading propaganda. He's ginning them up. He sends his own son out to get Jude Mohammad to the airport to make sure he doesn't not take his trip out there, which reportedly has ended in his death. We are aware of all of that.

Those trips to the Middle East were not innocuous. They had some innocuous purposes behind them, also; but they occurred in the context of a continuous feeling out of how do we make contacts and arrange for possible involvement with mujahidin in some different theaters. It's the picture of global jihadism, as Mr. Kohlmann described it much better than I could. And Mr. Boyd was actively caught up in that.

Mr. Boyd brought his sons into that. Those two young men, I don't -- the government does not believe would ever have been involved in anything like this had not -- had he not led them into that.

He encouraged other young men to go and fight.

As the picture evolved and as I became more and more familiar with the details in the case -- albeit true that

he was definitely the hub of the wheel in the old analogy 1 2 as to conspiracy law -- to some extent, my perceptions of 3 that changed a little bit as he was more of a communications hub in that these individual -- he didn't 4 5 take raw recruits and turn them into radical jihadists. 6 He became caught up in what is barbarism, in the government's opinion -- pure evil, which is this sliver of 7 evil which is radical jihadism -- but he didn't invent 8 And, unfortunately, there are many others across the 9 globe, and, unfortunately, others within the United States 10 11 that have been caught up in. 12 He's not Subasic. He's didn't get involved with it 13 because he's constitutionally enthralled with killing and 14 maiming and abusing people. He came to it out of 15 emotional instability and where -- its role in Islamic 16 theology. 17 It's hard -- I think it's important, as we go 18 through this, to distinguish him from the display the 19 Court just heard in Subasic's multi-hour sentencing in 20 which he denied he fought, and accused --21 THE COURT: You know, there are a lot of 22 similarities, too. Narcissism. And the broken families. 2.3 I mean, it's -- there are differences, but there are

I welcome you distinguishing how you think

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similarities.

this case is different.

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MR. BOWLER:
                             There are some similarities.
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    There is -- especially when we first began working with
    him, we noted the similarities with some -- with --
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    clearly. But there are radical differences.
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                THE COURT:
                          He really believed -- he wanted to
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    die on the battlefield. That was the way to get to
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             Subasic didn't want to die on the battlefield.
    heaven.
    He just wanted --
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               MR. BOWLER:
                             Subasic wanted to kill on the
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    battlefield.
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               THE COURT:
                            Uh-huh.
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                             Boyd went off at 19, with two
               MR. BOWLER:
    babies and a young wife, and made himself available to the
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            He's since exaggerated of his battlefield
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    experiences, but he generally went out there, and my
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    understanding is saw dead bodies, got close enough to
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    artillery fields and mortar fields, that he was hiding
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    behind rocks, and also worked a lot with the refugees that
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    were over there. But the phenomenon of a 19-year-old
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    fellow with two babies and a wife going off to Pakistan,
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    he wasn't getting paid for that, he didn't do it out of
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    some sense of attraction to something approaching sadism,
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    like Subasic. He did it because he thought at the time it
    was the morally right thing to do in his world.
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           But, yes, the evil he became involved with is the
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same for both Subasic and he. The motivation is radically 1 2 different and the capacity, I think, to reform is 3 radically different between Subasic and Boyd. 4 There are other points we haven't mentioned. 5 Mr. Boyd's -- he's the one who accumulated the pile of 6 weaponry. His planning and discussion included go --7 shoot for the head against the FBI team, which I just -which have brought this -- to capture this evil, and 8 9 stopped it, and brought this case before the Court, and treated Mr. Boyd with great fairness and dignity as the 10 11 process is going on. 12 Well, you're highlighting the very THE COURT: 13 extensive nature of this defendant's offense conduct, and 14 you can talk about stockpiling the weapons, the training 15 in Caswell County. There are so many things you can talk 16 about. 17 MR. BOWLER: Particularly poignant is the 18 Barnes & Noble incident, in my own mind. Is that he 19 brought his two sons armed with the implication, if not 20 the expressed instruction, that we were not going to go --21 that they were not going to go down without a fight, which 22 means his two boys getting shot and killing FBI agents, if they were successful. So, that was -- that's a 2.3 24 frightening thing. 25 And I think Mr. -- Mr. Boyd made -- put all these

elements together, the propaganda, the weaponry, the exhortation to go forth, and it being this obligation of all Muslim men to wage jihad, and Mr. Boyd was -- became imbued also with the sense that if he couldn't get overseas, it was going to take place right here. And the Court's heard that evidence also. We have to bear all that in mind, and the government does, too, in its role in this. 

The flip side is these trials would -- if we had not had the cooperation of the three Boyds, would have been longer, more difficult, and the outcomes less certain.

Those -- that sea of tapes, which -- recordings that took place, they worked hours on. It greatly streamlined our process of presenting that evidence and making sense of it, too, to the jury, to have them, the participants in it, say I've reviewed this, I was present, this is what we were talking about, this is what we meant.

We have met for approximately -- I've lost track, but approximately 15 times with Daniel. Every time it's been for hours, frequently it's been nearly for a full day, over and over. It has been an intense process.

It started slowly. He was defensive. He was -- he parsed things. Clearly, what was happening in the tapes, given the context of evidence, was clear, and he would parse it. Well, yes, I knew we were going overseas, but

it wasn't in -- it was mostly tourism stuff. We'd have to bring him back. Daniel, this was happening in the context of you're saying this and spreading this propaganda and having this meaning, et cetera. And he would come back around. Yes, you're right. It was also for the purpose of seeking out contacts to enable us to wage jihad over there if we chose to do so. It was a painstaking, slow process.

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It was obvious -- him listening to his own voice and that sometimes of his sons in his presence on the recordings was bitterly painful to him and to the point he was reduced to tears. Not that he had been captured, but it was genuinely at what he had done, it was our perception.

He -- it was a long process and which began with Ms. Godwin and Ms. Graves long before we became involved, months before, but of him confronting what he had become and the evil of it.

If not for his plea, he -- well, we arranged also, at his request, could I meet with my sons after he was incarcerated and after he had decided to accept the plea offer that was made to him. And we arranged that.

He was instrumental, we believe, in convincing his sons, and essentially giving them permission to cooperate, to enter their own pleas. And he did that knowing that it

was going to damage him to some extent. And that played out more later on. But, we believe if he had not encouraged them and counseled them and pushed them to go ahead and let down their defenses, enter into guilty pleas and cooperate, it would not have happened.

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If he had stood fast, there's a big danger they would have, too. We can't no that for certain, but he was certainly very influential in getting them to cooperate.

So, he led his sons into this mess and he also took the courage — had the courage eventually to lead them, to show them the way out to minimize the damage that was being done to them and to help the system deal with the aftermath of everything he had.

His participation in the first trial, the Court -- I just wanted to review a few points that I perceived -- I understand the Court was there and has its own perceptions, probably more piercing than my own. His cooperation in that trial helped the government. There's no doubt. All those tapes, the authentication. We would have had, as I started to say before, gone through a lengthy process of establishing the recording gear, the accuracy, the times it's checked, all to establish that it was functioning, that it had never been changed, and whatnot, and we could shortcut that when we could have a participant say, I've listened to this. It's accurate.

That's what I said. And that's what he said, that's what
I heard.

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But he was very good on that. He was more halting and still parsing somewhat and vulnerable to cross-examination that was essentially misleading, from the government's perspective. I mean the cross was. And he fell into some of that.

And if the Court will recall, I went after him pretty aggressively in redirect after that, and rubbed his face in the recordings about Quantico. And — but how that first trial ended as to his testimony stuck in my mind to this day. He gets crossed, and — and I think it was Mr. Ayers, whose a very good trial lawyer and a fine individual, but he overreached a little bit on that, and asked him some question about were you ever going to do any of these things you talked about, was the thrust of the question. And Daniel answered, I have had two years in a cement cell to think about that, and I'm terrified of what I might have done if they, meaning the FBI, had not stopped me.

That was remarkable. It was a contribution to our case, but it was also a remarkable expression of honesty, I think.

By the second trial, his process of him confronting who he had become and what he had done was much further

along. He had made peace that he had become involved with evil. He wasn't parsing. He wasn't -- he felt like -- he seemed to feel no -- less conflict between his loyalty to Islam and that messy -- that radical version of it and what his role now was to cooperate.

And, from the government's perspective, he was devastatingly effective against Mr. Subasic. We had instructed him to show respect to Mr. Subasic no matter how disrespectful he's likely to be to you. And, from the government's perspective, his performance was remarkable.

I remember numerous occasions in which he says to Subasic -- Subasic would have some abusive, almost unintelligible, question of him, and he would say, are you trying to ask me this. Yes. Yeah, that's what I'm asking. And then it would come back, well, what was happening at that time was X, Y and Z.

Our own perception was largely, when Daniel starts out in our interviews, he was minimizing, he was taking things in isolation and parsing. By the time we were finished, he was straightforward and cooperative as to the best of his ability. And he spent hours reviewing those recordings and finding corrections to us. But, from our perception also, he tried to be scrupulous about not saying, well, look, I think you're wrong. I see why you're -- you think that's what we were talking about on

these tapes, but this was more harmless. This is not really -- whichever the other codefendant we might be referring to at the time, that's not what the thrust of this conversation was. It was more really about this.

Was there overtones of that? Maybe. But the heart of it was about something else. And we would drop it, or move on, or we'd have a better perspective on it and not present it as -- on the point we thought it was pertinent on.

He really had scrupulous sense of telling the whole truth, but not just saying anything we wanted. That was our perception.

We have -- unfortunately, we doubt this is the last case of this sort, probably before this Court and certainly before other courts within the country. And to have someone so deeply embedded that's come so far, we have a big institutional interest in having them reap some benefit from that.

The government needs to defend -- needs to be and needs to be perceived as a fierce opponent if you fight it and try to lie and dissemble and cover up serious criminal conduct. But we also want to be seen as an effective ally if you can admit your own faults, your own conduct, and fully cooperate. Because we have to -- to effectively fight this fight, we need people from inside these

circles, and they're difficult to get.

2.

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We want -- these cases and the results of the sentencing on all the different cases make their circles through the defense bar and through, I believe, the bad guys' awareness to a remarkable extent. It's all these things that we think need to be balanced.

The conduct was horrific. I think it could -clearly, it could have, at various points in time,
exploded into true violence, leaving dead on both sides,
and maiming, and horrific scenes. Thank God, it didn't.
Also the transformation, we believe, is sincere. We don't
believe he's a future threat.

Subasic -- we think his transformation, that description that he now believes this is a corrupted ideology, is sincere. We compliment the defense counsel on another point. They made available to the government, the psychiatrists. And we had a session with them, both Mr. Kellhofer and myself yesterday, of some length. And we were struck by how we really didn't have points of contention. Our perceptions of his sincerity on other points, his character flaws that got him into this mess in the first place, this devolution which took place in his personal life which constituted something of a perfect storm, all our perceptions were about the same. We're really not, in terms of the factual presentation to the

Court, adverse to the defense at this stage.

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But -- and we do -- we can't diminish the egregiousness of the conduct, and we don't regret prosecuting Mr. Boyd. He needed to be charged. He needed to be prosecuted. This needed to be stopped before it became something -- became a violent outburst.

He had a role in Jude Mohammad going overseas and very possibly being dead today because of it. There are some references on the tapes to others that were involved. We don't really know too much about them or if that was puffery at the time.

THE COURT: You haven't figured that out?

MR. BOWLER: These other names I don't think

Mr. Boyd remembers. We'd listed a bunch of names, and we
don't have final -- I don't think we'll ever know, and I

think he'll tell us if he knows. But some of that was

puffery, I think, and he did exaggerate his role overseas

and his role otherwise, and this belief in the magical

events that happened overseas was essentially just bold

talk, your Honor. Exaggeration, some of it, we think.

We have given a lot of thought to all of this. Our recommendation to the Court, if the Court is willing to hear it, would be that he be sentenced to approximately 18 years in prison.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, there's sufficient

basis on the record. Without wanting to short-circuit the defendant's presentation, certainly, please present anything that would be helpful in understanding the scope of your client's helpfulness. But based on what I've heard from the government and what I've observed, there is basis to allow the motion, and I do.

2.

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What else would you like to say in furtherance of a sentence that's sufficient, but not greater than necessary. And then, Mr. Boyd, I'll certainly give you the chance to speak.

MS. GODWIN: I have one thing I would like to comment about. The young men that came -- and I think the government agrees with this -- that they came to Mr. Boyd because they shared those beliefs, not because he sought them out to radicalize them. I do think that's important.

He did have a role with Jude, but he was not the only one. There were other individuals influencing Jude that were unrelated to Mr. Boyd.

And Mr. Bowler makes a very good point. Mr. Boyd did not invent extremism. He did not go and search in life for an extremist view that would bring him to this place in life. He did not intend, as he was growing and developing this beautiful family, to destroy them. That had not been his goal. And I do believe that extremism does prey on the vulnerable. And Mr. Boyd was, in fact,

vulnerable. And he has suffered and will pay a price for that. But he has suffered a great deal, as well as those that he has impacted by the spreading of the extremism during this time period.

2.

2.2

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And I would like the Court to understand that, in some ways, Mr. Boyd had allowed himself to become victimized before he was victimizing other people. He was becoming more and more oppressed himself about what he believed the religion demanded of him, and, in turn, found it a duty to press that down into his family and to other people. But he was feeling that same dark oppression that you speak about when you observe his actions with other people. I mean, it was coming into his head, and he was feeling that same oppression.

He was burning his guitar because music was not allowed in the religion. He was canceling his health insurance because health insurance was not allowed in his religion. There were things that he was depriving himself of because he believed at that time in his life that that's what was expected of him as a good Muslim. And he's destroyed, you know, what he had, as well as the damage he's caused other people.

And when the time came, Mr. Boyd did find himself, and he did the honorable thing, I think. And, as he's told us, he knows he let America down; but he is so

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grateful that America did not let him down.
1
 2
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you.
 3
          Mr. Boyd?
               THE DEFENDANT: Can you hear me?
 4
 5
               THE COURT:
                           Uh-huh.
 6
               THE DEFENDANT: I would like to make that
    point, actually --
7
               THE COURT: Now I am having a little trouble
 8
 9
    hearing you.
10
               THE DEFENDANT: It's my fault. I'm sorry.
           I would like to have made that point specifically
11
12
    about -- I've had three years now. A lot of it's been in
13
    isolation. I'm not complaining about that. It's been
    tremendously beneficial, actually. I've never had time
14
15
    like that in my life. And I agree with all they've said
16
    about I didn't invent this way and it's not some way I
17
    went out and sought. It is a way that is very subtly
18
    spread and it's not some little tiny radical group that
19
    does it. So, I did fall victim to that.
20
           I am very sorry for falling victim to that.
                                                         I don't
21
    mean like sorry that I went after it. I'm sorry that I
2.2
    let down that -- that whole -- the whole American spirit.
2.3
           Look, I was raised by people that have always put
24
    down America, always put down the system.
                                                They were just
25
    anti -- almost everything. Anti-establishment.
```

used to hide in my heart how much that used to hurt me.

2.2

2.3

And this still took place all the way up to the arrest. I'm battling that inside me. It's not -- it's not some defense. It's just a fact. And it's rampant in my family, and it was rampant in the people I was involved with. And I let that overtake me.

And that's why I'm very sorry to everyone; not just you. When I say I'm sorry to you, I mean I'm sorry to you as my American countrywoman and all of you all as my American men and countrywomen. That I dropped the ball on my responsibility as an American, as a human being. I know that. I know that. I live with it every moment.

But it is also that very American spirit that is alive in me that pushed me to do what is correct and to do what is honorable about this. And that has to stand for the reality that it represents. It's our essence of what we stand for. The very honor and integrity that we stand for. It's what is fixing me.

And you have my vow, and let the world hear it, that nobody will ever put that down in my presence again. I can't put it any clearer than that.

The sorry I feel, I don't have words for you. I'm sorry, I don't know how to express it. It's so deep.

It's just so moving and deep.

I'm shamed beyond words. And I agree with a lot of

what you had to say. I think there are some things that 1 2 have been misunderstood, but it doesn't take away from 3 what you've described as the heinousness of it. And I'm 4 not here to argue over it. I accept that. I do. 5 accept that with that American spirit. 6 I hold no malice. I hold no -- anybody here or anybody, really. I hold no harm for anyone. I take 7 responsibility. I know you have to punish me. 8 I except 9 that. I just hope you really know that that was not me. 10 That was something they I have allowed myself to be 11 Therefore, I'm responsible for it. I respect 12 that. 13 I do see what I have done to my sons and my family and others who came around me. I've never denied this. 14 15 I've just understood it differently as this has gone 16 along. 17 And every single person -- my counsel, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Kellhofer, FBI, the marshals, yourself -- everyone has 18 19 helped me get back, if you will. And I know I still have 20 some ways to go. I'll never forget that. That is, I 21 think, the greatest victory in this. 2.2 No matter how much time you give, no matter how much 23 pain came, I can't tell you the pain I feel for Jude 24 Mohammad's mother or my codefendants. But what can I do

about that except try to right any of the wrongs from

here -- from this point forward.

2.

I know there's never a wrong time to do the right thing, and that's the course I've been trying to stick to. But it's not been so clear. It's not — the way you're speaking about it now is with a very clear mind. And the way everybody understands and the way the FBI had decided to follow me was because they had clear minds listening to it. My mind was not clear. And it's still not all the way. I'm getting there. But, as I get there, I see very clearly that yes, it was the right thing.

When I told the FBI, after they arrested me, you saved me, one of them -- he knows who he is -- and he very lovingly told me no, God saved you. But the instrument that I used was our very system and the brotherliness, and, you know, fellow Americanness. It's saving this situation right now.

And I just -- I want that known out there that I see that and respect that. And I am one of its champions, or training to be one of its champions, forever. I'm not all the way there.

And I do -- I do thank you for all the mercy and compassion you can show. And I know you will. I know you'll do whatever you feel is right. And I accept that. And I can understand that as being your position.

I just hope you know that I cannot hurt someone

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knowingly, and I would never. But I let myself lose
 1
 2.
    touch, and that's how I hurt other people; is that I went
 3
    out there being something that is incorrect. My family
 4
    knows it and everyone knows it. And I openly accept it.
 5
           And I wish I could get all that hurt back, but I
 6
    can't except trying to right it from this point forward.
 7
    And I'm committed to that.
           Please, everyone, as best as you can, forgive me.
 8
 9
    Just pray for me. I'm doing the best I can.
10
           Thank you.
11
                THE COURT: Have I heard the defendant's
12
    counsel fully as to the sentence?
13
               MS. GRAVES: Yes, your Honor.
14
               THE COURT:
                            Okay.
15
               MS. GODWIN:
                             Your Honor, I would make one
    comment regarding the sentence.
16
17
           Just before the proceedings, Mr. Bowler, for the
18
    first time, told us what his recommendation to the Court
19
    would be. And Ms. Graves and I both thought it was
20
    very -- very interesting. I had anticipated asking the
21
    Court for a sentence of 180 months on Mr. Boyd's behalf,
22
    and I was struck by how close that was to Mr. Bowler's
    recommendation of 18 years.
2.3
           And I think it's a reflection of Mr. Bowler's
24
25
    comment, just in talking with not only Mr. Boyd over this
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time, but also with Drs. Hilkey and Corvin, and all the conversations we've had that somewhere along the line Mr. Boyd and the government have gotten very close to seeing this situation in a very similar and compatible manner. And it's because they've spent so much time together.

2.3

Mr. Boyd has come to a place of understanding his culpability and his vulnerability, and the government has come to know Mr. Boyd in his efforts to rehabilitate himself spiritually, morally, and mentally. And I would ask the Court to consider that in fashioning your judgment.

THE COURT: Well, I've considered the advice of the guidelines specifically and generally in this case, and the factors set forth in 18 United States Code, Section 3553.

It would appear that the need to protect the public from this defendant has been largely mitigated, though it's recognized the defendant needs continued mental health treatment by his own statements here today.

He's enjoyed an extraordinary amount of support from the government that he's very capably spoken of. Numerous meetings with counsel; numerous meetings with agents and attorneys. And the support that that's provided to you is, in large part, going to ameliorate itself as you move

into the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Whatever opportunity
that you get in that system to continue your mental health
treatment you should take advantage of.

2.2

2.3

The need to promote respect for the law, the need to discourage this type of conduct, the need for the sentence to reflect the seriousness of the offenses at issue, the Court pauses on these factors.

Having considered all of the factors set forth in 18 United States Code, Section 3553, pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the Court imposes a sentence of 180 months on Count 1 and a term of 216 months on Count 2, to be served concurrently, to produce a total term of incarceration of 18 years.

Pursuant to the plea agreement, Counts 3 through 11 are now dismissed.

When you get out of prison, Mr. Boyd, you're going to be supervised for five years. That's three years on Count 1 and five years on Count 2, to run together.

If you break any law, federal, state or local, possess a weapon or drugs illegally, you'll be in violation of the Court's judgment.

There are some other standard conditions you'll have to abide by and some special ones.

I am going to recommend you for continued mental health treatment under the direction of the Probation

```
Office.
             You'll have to participate in a program approved
 1
 2
    by it for the treatment of addiction or dependency.
 3
    You'll consent to warrantless searches and cooperate in
 4
    the collection of DNA.
                            There's a $200 special assessment,
    which is due immediately. Restitution is not an issue.
 5
 6
           The Court's reflected on the circumstances and finds
    a fine is appropriate, but that you can't pay a fine
 7
    within the guideline range, and imposes a fine in this
 8
 9
    case of $3,000. The fine is due immediately.
10
           Before I explain to Mr. Boyd how he can appeal, does
    the Probation Office have any changes recommended?
11
12
               PROBATION OFFICER WASCO: No, your Honor.
13
    Thank you.
14
               THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
          Does the government have any changes recommended?
15
                                  Thank you for hearing us,
16
               MR. BOWLER:
                             No.
17
    your Honor.
               THE COURT: And does the defendant?
18
19
                            Your Honor, I'm not sure if I
               MS. GODWIN:
20
    heard this. Did you make a recommendation for drug
21
    treatment?
2.2
               THE COURT: I made a recommendation that you
23
    participate in a program approved by the probation office
    for the treatment of addiction or dependency, which would
24
25
    include urinalysis testing.
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MS. GODWIN:
                             I would like that he be
1
 2
    recommended for drug treatment within the BOP.
                                                     He has a
 3
    history of drug use that only ended as he became more
    extreme in '04 and '05.
 4
 5
           And, if the Court could make a recommendation that
 6
    he be housed close to North Carolina or within North
 7
    Carolina?
                THE COURT:
                            I will certainly recommend Butner
 8
 9
    or as close to North Carolina as possible.
10
               MS. GODWIN:
                             Thank you.
11
                           He has a dependent personality in
                THE COURT:
12
                    Are you thinking that some part of the
    some respects.
13
    most intensive substance-abuse treatment program would be
14
    helpful in a variety of ways to your client?
15
                             I do, your Honor.
               MS. GODWIN:
16
               THE COURT: All right. I'll recommend that.
17
                             Thank you.
               MS. GODWIN:
18
                            Now, you can appeal, Mr. Boyd, if
                THE COURT:
19
    you believe there's something very wrong with your
20
    conviction or with this sentence. But you need to move
21
    quickly. And you have given up a number of your appeal
22
    rights. And these waivers have been generally held
2.3
    enforceable.
                  If you believe they're not, you can present
24
    your theory to the Court above, with very few exceptions,
25
    as noted. You've got to move quickly. You've got 14 days
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from the date the judgment goes on the docket.
 1
 2
           If you cannot afford the cost of an appeal, you can
 3
    apply for permission to appeal for free. And, if you
 4
    request, the Clerk will prepare and file the appeal
 5
    paperwork.
 6
           Does your client have any questions about the
 7
    judgment or about his appeal rights?
                THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am.
 8
 9
                THE COURT: All right. You'll get credit for
10
    time served. I'll put you back in the custody of the
11
    Marshals Service.
12
           Thank you.
13
                MS. GRAVES:
                             Thank you, your Honor.
14
                MS. GODWIN:
                             Thank you.
           (Whereupon the proceedings concluded at 4:49 p.m.)
15
16
17
                            CERTIFICATION
18
           I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
    of the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter
19
20
    to the best of my skill and ability.
21
2.2
    /s/ Harold M. Hagopian
                                         November 23, 2014
    Official Court Reporter
                                          Date
2.3
24
25
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